VOL'XLIX .... No. 15,540.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. RELAND'S NEW VICEROY TO SERVE ONLY ONE YEAR.

CLAMOR FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE-SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S DINNER AND THE STIR IT CAUSED-BRITISH SCHEMES IN AFRICA-THE ECONOMICAL PEERS -PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBENE.] At: 1889: By The New York Tribune.
June 1.—The Lord Lieutenancy i ismporarily settled by the Earl of Zetland's ac ice. Lord Salisbury could find nobody in the Conservative ranks to take the position, but with Lord Hartington's assistance secured the Earl of Zetiand for a year, at the end of which period it is expected that the Government will deal with local government, including the Lord Lieu. tenancy. The Earl of Zetland has a handsomand bright wife, but not much brains, and is fond of sport, like Lord Londenderry. When receiving the deputation respecting a Vicercy, Lord Salisbury gave a very guarded reply, saying that he would consult his colleagues. The Conservatives are not cantent to let the matter be settled in this way, for they now propose to raise a discussion on the Irish votes. There is a feeling, almost amounting to enthusiasm, that abolition would check Nationalist and Particularist opinion, which, is is now suggested, a separate Court at Dublin encourages. The Earl of Zetland is a rich Yorkshireman and can well afford to meet the necessary expenses which always are needed beyond the 20,000 pounds salary given to

Lord Randolph Churchill is much disturbed at nce drawn from his presence at Sir The Bussell's dinner, where he met Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, that he has now a leaning oward the Home Rule party. He sent the editors various papers a note stating that he dined at Sir Charles Russell's as an old friend to meet Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone. He had met them before, and will continue to do so, in a social way. He had no idea that he would sit with Mr. Parnell and be "boomed" in connection with it. It is well known that he and Sir Charles Russell often meet socially and at the race meetings. Having recently conducted a bitter controversy, from the ultra-Conservative point of view, with Mr. Chamberlain, he is naturally anxious that the people of Birmingham should not mistake his attitude on the great question of the bour. "The Standard" lets him down with a gentle warning to be more careful in the choice of his companions. He about to disappear from politics, starting on a fishing excursion to Norway, which will keep him away till the end of July.

The inquiry respecting the Sultan does not give much public satisfaction. It is generally admitted that the ship could not have been saved, but the investigation has not been conducted with the same rigor which would have been observed had not a Royal Duke been implicated.

Mr. Bridges's refusal to grant a summons against the Duke of Cambridge for assaulting Mr. Sims, the newspaper reporter, is also much canvassed. Mr. Sims's witnesses showed a strong case, and it was apparent to everybody but the magistrate that the Duke lost his temper and acted with unnecessary violence. It is expected that Mr. Labouchere and other Radicals will make capital out of the subject in Parliament.

The great Indian " cause celebre" of Mr. Craw. ford is not unlikely to cost Lord Reay the Gov rehip of Bombay. The relation Lord Cross and Lord Reay are greatly strained. Though Lord Reay is a strong Gladstonian, many Radion's condemn him for his conduct in the Crawford case, especially for keeping confessedly corrupt magistrates in office.

Mr. Gladstone starts on Tuesday for a trip through the South and West of England. He will make a few speeches in Cornwall and reding. He will not come back to Parliament this session, unless something important arises. He is none the worse for being knocked down by the cao, and the cabman declares that he is " the agliest old gentleman for his age" he over saw. for no sooner was he bowled over than he picked himself up and ran after the cub to get the number. Mr. Gladstone was present at the presentation of the city's freedom to Lord Dufferin. It was noticed how well he was received by his political opponents.

Sir Herenles Robinson's speech on South African affairs, wherein he advocated a strong "spreadeagle" policy, is not only likely to provoke a debate, raised by the Radicals, but to lead to pressure being put on the Government to decline sending him back to Capetown. Sir Hercules's plan would certainly end the tergiversations which have characterized British policy for years past, but would involve further annexations. The Radicals are the more alarmed at this, because of Lord Salisbury's recent declaration respecting the Portaguese claims and the projected combination of trading companies, which will give England control of Central Africa and the South Congo State. It would almost seem that Lord Salisbury intends a great "coup" in Africa as the first step toward annexation. His remarks about the abandonment of the missionaries on the East Coast have a coldblooded ging, which is encouraging to Germany, though disheartening to the missionary societies.

The refusal of the Government to refer the Scotch Local Government bill to a committee of Scotch members arose, not alone from a fear of clauses for free editention being introduced, but the proceeding would have formed a preceden for the reference of the future Irish Local Gov crument bill to a purely Irish committee.

The agitation against Lord Lytton for leaving id avoiding the ceremonies connected with the Exhibition is purely partisan and very hol-low. On the principle of any stick to beat a dog it affords the Radicals a weapon for assailing the Government. But beyond this, Lord Lytton is specially objectionable to the Radicals, they regard him as the real author of the last Afghan war. Though Mr. Gladstone largely shares his supporters' antipathy, he neveradministered them a sharp rebuke the other day on their methods of attack.

Who shall accuse the House of Lords of travagance? One of their select committees, aving previously reduced the number of house to four, has now confirmed the me of the Lord Great Chamberlain, for lower wages for these remaining four, thereby saving country twenty-seven pounds four shillings Dr year. Hitherto public complaint has not been against the salaries of the housemaids, but the nous payments to the Black Rod Yeomen, the r, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Chancellor's Train-bearer, and the Messenger of the Great Seal. The malaries of these officials remain undisturbed.

Letters from Australia show that Lord Kintore loss no time in endeavoring to remove the bad imion produced on a large section of the South ers leaving England. His first public statesed the declaration that he could have ontained the declaration that he office also fulcas on political questions. He also the opportunity of making Mr. Dillon's masse during the latter's stay at Adelaide.

ction with the change among many of iticians toward some of the Irish leaders Times".Piggott incident, I may men-ee Mr. Parnell met Mr. Gladstone at

taching himself to Mr. Parnell and listening to his talk. Notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's speech last week about the small value of the Commission's labors, the prevalent inference is that Mr. Parnell does not expect the Commission to whitewash his party, or to absolve him. In the reception at Sir Charles Russell's which followed the dinner, more notice and more court were paid to Mr. Parnell than to Mr. Gladstone, especially by

The bimetallists seem well satisfied with their interview with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen. They take it that the Government will appoint a deputy to the Paris Congress. The deputation is considered the most influential that ever waited on Ministry. Two-thirds of the House of Commons are bimetallists. It is expected that a debate may be raised in the House of Commons on this subject next Tuesday, and that Mr. Gladstone, who is monometallist, will speak against the proposal Mr. Gladstone's speech is anticipated with interest, for he has not yet delivered an opinion in a for mal, serious method. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour is an ardent bimetallist, and no man knows the subject better. He speaks quite as well on it as on Irish questions.

Three months' imprisonment for Mr. Vizetelly is a sharp sentence for an old man of seventy accustomed to live in comfort. But Mr. Vizetelly went beyond his promise not to continue the traffic which had already produced him trouble. It is true that he expurgated his last issue of M. Zola, but not sufficiently. At the same time many are asking where the new censorship of literature is to stop. There would be more public gratitude if it assailed new methods of daily journalistic garbage, and let alone standard works, which are only read by a few.

It is stated that the friends of Sir Charles Dilke have prepared a long document for publication which will set forth many important facts connected with the recent Crawford divorce case and seek to establish Sir Charles's innocence. A new book, recently published, " The Repentance of Paul Wentworth," contains a hero who is supposed to be Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke.

The disappearance of General Maitland has been the great scandal of the week. The War Office demanded his withdrawal from the army, and yet allowed him a pension. His position as head of the ordnance was worth 2,000 pounds yearly The Radicals are likely to raise a debate for allow

The new review, edited by Archibald Grove, is the most promising sixpenny magazine we have seen. Archibald Grove is backed by some rich Liberals. He contested Winchester as a Home Ruler, at the last election. Before starting the new venture he visited Berlin, Vienna and Paris in search for contributors. Brevity in each article is the golden rule, and getting writers

The Marchioness of Stafford's new book, of the globe-trotting order, is sure to be read by society. It is very schoolgirlish. All the sights of Venice were done in a day, which beats the record of a Cook's tourist or an American traveller.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BELGRADE. Belgrade, June I.-Ex-Premier Garashanine, who was among the persons taken into custody in connection with the riots which occurred here Monday night has appealed against his arrest. Good order prevail

KING HUMBERT'S RETURN FROM REBLIN.

Bome, June 1.—King Humbert and the Prince of
Naples arrived in this city to day on their return
from their visit to Berlin. Large crowds of people.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE VALKYRIE. London, June 1 .- The match of the Royal Tham Yacht Club, the most important one of the Thames eason, was held to-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover, a distance of sixty miles. The prizes were 100 pounds, forty pounds and twenty pounds. Yarana shird. Both wind and tide were favorable over the whole course. The yachts made a flying start. They were all in cruising trim.

The efficial time is as follows: Valkyrie, 6:21:05; Irex, 6:25:56; Yarana, 6:35:55.

ETFTEEN PERSONS INJURED AT A FIRE. Vienna, June 1 .- A fire occurred in a druggist's warehouse here to-day. Fifteen persons were seriously injured, two of them it is feared fatally.

BLEW HIMSELF TO ATOMS. Prague, June 1 .- A laborer in a rifle factory here today illed a bottle with an explosive compound and then, seeting himself upon it, ignited the contents and was blown to atoms.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY RESIGN. London, June 1.-A dispatch from Rio Janeiro an ounces the resignation of the Brazilian Ministry.

NEWS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL. Paris, June 1.—The Paris Tribunal has decided that Baron Selliere is same, but suffering from transitory aberration of mind due to passion

Comptoir d'Escompte has been intrusted with the payment of the coupons of the new Russian loan.

Mr. Abbey has guaranteed the tener Tomagno 8100,000 to sing fifty nights during the four months of Mme. Patti's American season. Tomagno is not atti's American season. the same nights as Patti.

TWO ENGLISHMEN STONED TO DEATH. Panama, May 24.-Mestrs. Tomkins and Martin, Englishmen, were recently stoned to death by a mob of the mountain Indians at Potesi.

A STRANGE CASE OF DROWNING IN HELL GATH. Peter Linden and Alonzo Mackey were remanded again in the Harlem Court yesterday. They are the nen who were in the boat which upset in Hell Gate on Friday and whose companion, Cornelius Cari, was frowned. Two witnesses said they saw the prisoners row through an especially swift eddy until the boat was apparently in more quiet waters, when they let it drift back. Then the two men rocked the boat until the drowned man sat quietly It upset. Meantime the drowned man sat query of tween the prisoners. The prisoners did not seem to make any effort to save their comrade, the witnesses said. The detectives have discovered no reason why the prisoners should have wished to drown Carl. The body has not been recovered.

MUCH ADO CAUSED BY A MAD DOG. Boston, June 1 (Special).—A funny scene and one which might have terminated in a tragedy was enacted in the neighboring town of Sharon yesterday. A dog which was supposed to be mad roamed away from Cambridge, where his master lives, and in the course of his rush he attacked Mr. Caljan, who could either drive him off nor go away. Finally he get the dog by the collar and held him down, but was the dog by the collar and heid him down, out we in as bad a postition, as he could not get away. He called for belp, but none came, so he cried "Fire" a number of times, which cry was heard, and an alarm was given in the village nearly a mile away calling out the entire fire department. Before its arrival the dog was killed by Herbert Capen, and Callan relieved from his uncomfortable and dangerous position.

Beston, June 1 (Special) .- Dr. Jernegan is much enouraged this evening by the improvement in John Gilbert's condition. In fact he now says that there is hope of the venerable actor's recovery.

PALL RIVER SPINNERS STRIKE Pail River, June 1.—The spinners of the Metacomet Manufacturing Company struck this morning. They claim that a week's allowance of fifty cents extra is

CLOSING A SUCCESSFUL REASON. Boston, June 1 (Special).-Augustin Daly's company ed a three-weeks' season at the Hollis Street Theatre "A Night Off" and "The Wife of Socrates." The enNEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1889.-TWENTY PAGES.

company departed from the city to-night at 12:80, on a special train of Pullman cars, for Chicago, where they open Monday night in "The Railroad of Love."

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

EVERYTHING DEMANDED BY AMERICA PRACTICALLY CONCEDED.

WAITING INSTRUCTION' FROM WASHINGTON TO SIGN THE SAMOAN TREATY-GERMAN

IRRITATION AT THE DELAY.

Copyright ; 1889 : By the New-York Associated Press. Berlin, June 1 .- After the seventh plenary sitting of the Samoan Conference, held on Wednesday last, the American Commission was in a posttion to cable to Secretary Blaine the definitive acceptance by the German and English Governments of the Washington proposals limiting the German indemnity and Samoan rights to levy import duties and some of Mr. Blaine's amendments to the clauses relating to the internal Samoan policy. The Washington Government's aiming at the utmost possible independence of the Samoans has not the sympathy of the German official mind, which better comprehends measures to protect European interests and to extend European influence; but after a slight hesitation, the German Commissioners have invariably yielded whatever concessions America asked in the direction of

Samoan autonomy. On the other hand, the Americans have conceded practically nothing, adhering to their original slaims. Some show of conecliation was made toward the close of the Conference by the Americans leaving the appointment of the first resident judge of the European community to England. In official circles here it is surmised that, as Chief Justice Coleridge will have the power to appoint the judge, the known personal relations of the Chief Justice with America had something to do with the American Commissioners' concession.

The general results of the Conference do not afford the Foreign Office and the official press a theme for congratulations. On the contrary, there is a visible irritation over the delay in the conclusion of the treaty negotiations. Semi-official papers ask why, the references being practically concluded, the Washington Government postpones the giving of orders to sign the treaty. The truth is that no especial honor will corue to the German Government from the results of the Conference, so it does not wish the matter to be kept before the public. The feeling in official circles undoubtedly is that, Germany having yielded everything demanded by the Americans, the Government at Washington ought to assent to a prompt conclusion of the matter. Some slight suspicion even exists, though entirely outside of the Conference, that the American delegates have attributed delays to their Government which in some instances were due to themselves. They are having a good time here, and have not specially striven to accelerate the settlement of the questions at issue. Obviously, a suggestion like this arises from a desire to bury the issues of the Conference out of sight of the public as soon as possible.

Secretary Blaine's instructions to sign the treaty are expected in the course of the next week. Since a completed draft of the treaty has been cabled to Washington no advices have reached the Commissioners indicating the likelihood of a further reference to the Conference.

A CONTRACTOR IN JAIL FOR BIGAMY.

HE GAYS THE CHARGE IS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY TO GET HIS PROPERTY.

Justus J. Smith, a contractor living at No. 1,113 Sinth-ave., is a prisoner in the Hudson County, N. J., iall. in default of \$5,000 bonds to answer a charge of woman, fiving at No. 324 East Twenty-sixth-st. unde her maiden name of Jennie S. Sherwood. She declares that she was married to Smith in New-York in 1885. She says that she has been separated from her husbane for some time, and learned only recently that on Deto Catharine N. Ahearn, the daughter of a New-York policeman. About a month ago she called upon District-Attorney Winfield and presented her case to him. He sent her before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found. Prior to this Smith had given bonds in a civil suit in this city, for damages, and when his bondsman heard of the indictment for bigamy he sur rendered him to the authorities.

A new bondsman was secured, and Smith expressed his willingness to go to Jersey City without a requisi tion. He went over yesterday accompanied by Charles L. Cornish, a real estate dealer living at No. 46 West Fifty-third-st., and some other friends, and made are rangements for a bondsman, Mr. Cornish to indemnify bim. Judge Knapp fixed the amount of the ball at \$5,000, and it was so much larger than Mr. Cornish anticipated that he declined to make the arrangement, and Mr. Smith was obliged to go to jail.

Smith denies that he married Miss Sherwood, and alleges that his arrest is the result of a conspiracy. He says he made her acquaintance casually in the Grand Central Station in 1885, and after a few meet ings they agreed to live together until they grew tired of each other. He says further that Miss Sherwood and a former partner have formed a conspiracy to get him out of the State in order that the partner may select possession of some of his property. The property s mortgaged for \$120,000, and it is worth double that It is now in the hands of W. K. Olcott, or amount. It is now in the analysis of the No. 156 Broadway, as assigned. Simith had not secured ball up to a late hour last night.

CLOSING THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

SUBMERGED TRACKS ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA STOP ALL TRAINS.

Philadelphia, June 1 .- The condition of the river at Harrisburg is such that the Pennsylvania Railroad officials decided at a o'clock to night to run no more trains between Philadelphia and Harrisburg until the water subsides, and orders were issued to that effect. The last report received here from Harrisburg showed that the tracks for help drew the attention of the people on the were submerged at Steelton and that the water was still rising. This action of the railroad officials closes up the entire line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and it cannot be definitely stated when travel will be resumed.

SENDING FORWARD DELATED MAILS. The sudden cessation of through traffic on the Penn sylvania Railroad made necessary a prompt rearrangement of the schedules on which the outgoing mails are despatched. Postmaster Van Cott and his assistant made out as quickly as possible new schedules for sending by other routes mail usually dispatched by way of Pittsburg. Over 500 mails were sent out on the new schedules yesterday.
Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service

was busily occupied in making new arrangements for the dispatching of mails. The officials of the Pennsylvania aided him by informing him quickly of the nature and extent of the detention of mails. first care was to cause the immediate return to this city of the bags sent out on Friday. The last mail which reached points beyond Pittsburg was that sent out from this chy on Thursday evening. Orders were given by Mr. Jackson that all later mails should be sent back as quickly as possible. Special engines were employed, and word was received yesterday afternoon that the mails would be returned to Jersey City last York Central and Erie routes. No mails were sent by the Pitzburg route yesteriay. The mail clerks de-tained on the delayed trains returned in the after-noon and evening. Telegraphic dispatches received by Superintendent Jackson from the chief clerk at Buffalo indicated that most of the railroads in South-western New-York were more or less blocked by the freshorts.

BENEFIT FOR SUFFERERS PROM FLOOD. Baltimore, Md., June 1 .- Managor P. Harris and A. Thompson have arranged to give a sacred concert for the benefit of the Johnstown flood sufferers at Harris's Academy of Mus.c. Sunday night, June 9. all the artists of the Thompson Opera Company will suppose and the gross receipts will be surned over to have Latrobe for distribution. ALL WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

THE DELUGE WAS EXPECTED.

AT LEAST TWELVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. FROM EARLY MORNING PEOPLE WERE URGED

TO FLEE-THE WALL OF THE RESERVOIR KNOWN TO BE WEAKENED-FLAMES ADDED TO THE HORROR OF THE FLOOD-ONLY A FEW HOUSES LEFT OUT OF THE THOUSANDS THAT STOOD IN THE CONEMAUGH RIVER VALLEY

Pittsburg, June 1 .- The number of lives lost in the flood which swept almost every house and every living creature out of the beautiful Conemaugh River Valley cannot yet be estimated. The most careful of those who are near the scene of the calamity agree that the list of fatal casualties will foot up at least 1,200 names. Others say 1,500, while there are those who think that 2,000, and possibly as many as 5,000, bodies will yet be found. A great battle could hardly have caused more suffering than these figures indicate. The history of previous floods in the United States presents no record that equals this in the loss of life The damage to property can only be estimated in millions, for the walley, with the exception of a few houses, has been swept bare. Yesterday it was dotted with farmhouses, mills, hamlets and towns, with thousands of inhabitants; to-day it is a waste, with houses piled in heaps of drift, with broken piers to mark the places where the streams were spanned by bridges, with trees uprooted, and with green fields covered by sand and clay.

The strangest part of the calamitous history is that the flood was not an unexpected thing. It is now evident that more lives were lost because of danger. For more than a year there have been fears of a disaster. The foundations of the dam at South Fork were considered shaky early last spring, and many increasing leakages were reported from time to time. According to the statements of people who lived in Johnstown and other towns on the line of the river, ample time was given to the inhabitants of Johnstown by the railroad officials and by other gentlemen of standing and reputation. In bundreds of cases this warning was utterly disregarded, and those who heeded it early in the day were looked upon as now are cold. Whether incredulity and foolhardiness number their victims by the hundred or by the thousand no one yet knows, and it will be many days before the writing upon tombstones and the tracing of the unknown dead are ended. A SPECIAL WARNING TO JOHNSTOWN.

The people of Johnstown also had a special warning in the fact that the dan; in Stony Creek, just above the town, broke about noon, and thouwat of feet of lumber passed down the giver, Yet they hesitated, and even within the wall of water, almost forty feet high, was at their doors, one man is said by a survivor to have told his family that the stream would not rise very high. The Conemaugh River is, in its placid bours, a mere mountain creek, with only a few inches depth of water in its channel. The water route from Johnstown to Pittsburg has never been traversed by any craft larger than a cance. The distance by The rapidity with which the deluge travelled can be guessed from the fact that the body of an aged woman was drawn from the Allegheny River at this city early this morning. The tremendous wave, after forcing its way through the dain, was pent up in the narrow valley the entire distance of eighteen miles, from South Fork Station to Johnstown. This little city, with 5,000 or 6,000 houses and 30,000 inhabitants, lay in a hollow, where Stony Creek enters the Conemaugh River from the southward, and the highest building in the town must have been overtopped by the flood. At Saltsburg, Indiana County, fifty miles by rail east of Pittsburg, the union of the Conemaugh and Loyahama Creek forms the Kiskiminetas River, which flows into the Alleghony River at Freeport Junction, thirty

RESCUED AFTER FLOATING DOWN TWO RIVERS. At Freeport Junction last night the river could not be seen, its surface being thick with debris, including even pianos. One of the small dwell. ings that came down was occupied by a man, who sat at one of the upper windows. When the house struck the pier of the railroad bridge at the junction the shock caused the man to disappear. The concussion soon shattered the house, and the man was seen no more. A weman and two children were seen floating past Leechburg at 5 o'clock this morning on top of some wreckage. They were alive, and their pitiful cries shore. Some men got a boat and endeavored to reach the sufferers as they rowed out in the stream. The woman could be heard calling to them to save the chikiren first. The men made a gallant effort. It was all without avail, as the strong current and floating masses of drift prevented them from reaching the victims. They were finally rescued fourteen miles down the stream, having floated the entire length of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas Rivers, and reached a point on the Allegheny River within twentythree miles of Pittsburg.

Such incidents as these indicate more clearly than columns of description the overpowering of the wave. How sudden the calamity is illustrated by an incident which Mr. Bender, the night chief operator of the Western Union in this city, relates. "At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon," said he, "the girl operator at Johnstown was cheerfully ticking away that she had to abandon the office on the first floor, because the water was three feet deep there. She said she was telegraphing from the find their stock swept away and a big percentsecond story and the water was gaining steadily. She was frightened, and said many houses were flooded. This was evidently before the dam broke, for our man here said something encouraging to her, and she was talking back as only a cheerful girl operator can, when the receiver's skilled ear caught a sound on the wire made by no human hand, which told him that the wires had grounded, or that the house had been swept away in the flood from the lakel no one knows

which now. At 3 o'clock the girl was there, and be passed, there is supposed to be a wide at 3:07 we might as well have asked the grave to answer us."

A PASSENGER CAR CUT FROM A TRAIN. A still more extraordinary proof of the sudder movement of the flood is contained in the following dispatch from Greensburg, Penn.:

"The first section of the day express which passed here at 9 a. m. to-day lay between Sang Hollow and Johnstown yesterday afternoon when the waters came down. The flood cut off one of the cars, containing about fifty or sixty passengers, and it was carried away. It is supposed the passengers have perished. A few of the occupants of the other cars, it is thought, escaped, but it is doubtful. S. M. Bell, of Latrobe, was the conductor. He escaped by assistance rendered him.

The drift that covered the surface of the torrent soon began to find a lodgment here and there. It was stayed by trees until these were uprooted, and it rose high against the piers of bridges the upper structures of which been carried away, But if it had not actually happened, it would never be believed that in one of these drenched masses lay a horror worse than the flood. The ruins of houses, old buildings and other structures swept against the new railroad bridge at Johnstown, and from an overturned stove, or some such cause, the upper part of the wreck caught fire. There were crowds of men, women and children on the burning heap, and they were literally roasted, with the water surging all around them. Soon after the fire burned itself out other people were thrown against the mass. There were about fifty persons in sight when the ruins suddenly parted and were swept under the bridge into pitch darkness. It is supposed that the flames were fed with gas from the

It will be days before the calamity will be com prehended. Thousands of lives, millions of money, the complete paralysis of a great railroad, are the main facts. The interruption to railroad traffic is unprecedented. Every Pennsylvania Railroad bridge but one, from Altoona to Harrisburg, is down, and on this side of the mountains no trains which is fourteen miles away. The Union Station in this city was simply packed all day with belated travellers, and with tier upon tier of trunks that had made the lives of the baggagemen miserable. Passengers for New-York can get there by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Buffalo, or the Eric and Pittsburg, which connects with the lake there. The entire main line of the Pennsylvanta was closed to-night.

EFFORTS TO REACH THE VALLEY

THE ROADS CUT OFF IN EVERY DIRECTION.

THE NEAREST POINT OF APPROACH POURTEEN MILES FROM JOHNSTOWN-PREPARING 20 CARE FOR THE DEAD AND THE DESTITUTE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Pittsburg, June 1.-It is simply impossible toight to estimate the loss of life in Johnstown. So far as known at this hour, no newspaper man has yet entered the town, or even floated over the roofs of the remaining houses. Reporters who were sent there this morning by the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad have not been heard from since they passed Greensburg, thirtyone miles east, before noon. Trains cannot get nearer than New-Florence, fourteen miles this side of Johnstown, so that circumstantial accounts of scenes at the devastated town are mere fiction. The nearest communication so far known is from a valve station on the Cambria and Westmoreland Natural Gas Line. It is in the mountains one and one-half miles from Johnstown. Brief messages were telephoned to Ligonier, Westmoreland County, thence to this city. Later, this was cut off also. Reporters who went up the West Pennsylvania Railroad, intending to join the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Blairsville intersection, could only get within twenty-eight miles of the place. There they stopped, and learned a rumor that 150 dead hodies had been found at Blairsville. In ordinary times Johnstown can be reached by way of the Baltimore and Ohio to Somerset, thence over the Somerset and Cambria, but travel between here and Somerset is broken, and the only news from that region came in the shape of a brief message from Sloystown, saying that it was believed the storm burst the big mains of the natural gas companies, which became ignited and set fire to a mass of wreckinge, probably cremating both the living and the dead.

In the history of Western Pennsylvania journalism there have never been such difficulties surreunding the gathering of news as in the case of the present disaster. Pittaburg and Johnston are both distinctively tron and steel communities, and there has been a constant interchange of workmen, with their families, between the two places. The same is true of Braddock and other little iron centres in this vicinity. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that trains to New-Florence are packed with supposed bereaved parents and children. At the intervening stations they swarm like ees, and country telegraph offices are jammed with anxious ones waiting for news. In this city, the coffins of all sizes. Everybody is contributing, and leading clothiers are sending out distributing corps. Workingmen in factories circulated subscription lists when the paymasters had to-day completed their regular Saturday task. All sorts of local organizations have covered the windows of the newspaper offices with placards announcing benefit concerts and other performances.

It is expected that as soon as it can be accomplished, the greater number of the survivors will be brought to this city and cared for until they can decide upon their future course, as they could not be accommodated in the little hamlets surrounding their late home.

Johnstown was the only big place between here and Altoona. The main support of the town was the Cambria Iron Works, which are entirely under water, and which employed a majority the working population. The horrors the scene will not cease when the waters recede, nor when the dead are buried and the living provided with shelter, food and A message from Coketown, near Blairsville, at 30 p. m., said that 100 bodies had been found

Mayor McCallin, of this city, telegraphed Gov ernor Beaver for tents for the Johnstown survivors, but the Governor cannot forward them, as every bridge but one is down between Harrisburg and Altoons, and even should the letter whose PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

at present, impossible for the railroad people

WHAT DAWN REVEALED AT NEW-FLORENCE

WHO SAW THE PLOODS.

BODIES OF THE DROWNED SCATTERED DOWN THE VALLEY-ACCOUNTS FROM THOSE 1

New-Florence, Penn., June 1 .- The gray morning light does not seem to show hope or mitigation of the awful fears of the night. New-Florence is fourteen miles from the scene of desolation at Johns own. It has been a hard night to everybody The weary, overworked newspaper men, who have been without rest or food since yesterday afternoon and the operators who have handled the messages are even now preparing for the work of the day, There has been a long wrangle over the posse of a special train for the press between rival morning newspaper men, and it has delayed the work of the others, who are anxious to get further case, Even here, so far from the washed-out town, the ruin is seen on all sides. Seven bodies have been found on the shore near this town; two, those

of a man and woman, being in a tree, where the

rushing waters had carried them.

The country people came into the news centres in large numbers, telling stories of dissister along the river banks in sequestered places. John McCarthy, carpenter, who lives in Johnstown, reached here about 4 o'clock. He left Johnstown at 4:30 yesterday, and says the scene was indescribable. The people had been warned early in the morning to move to the highlands; but they did not heed the warning, although it was repeated a number of times up to 1 o'clock, when the water poured into the streets several feet deep. Then the houses began rocking to and fro, and finally the force of the current carried buildings across streets and vacant lots, and dashed them against each other? breaking them into fragments. These buildings were freighted with the people who so shortly before had laughed at the cry of danger. McCarthy, says that in some cases he counted as many as fifteen persons clinging to buildings. McCarthy's wife was with him. She had three sisters, who lived near her. They saw the house in which these girls lived carried away, and then they could stand it no longer, and hurried away. The husband feared his wife would go crazy before he could drag her away. They left the flooded district and went inland along the country roads until they reached here. It is said to be next to impossible to get to Johnstown proper to-day in any manner except by row-boat. The roads are cut up so that even the countrymen refuse to travel over them in their roughest vehicles. The only hope is to get within about three miles by special train or by a hand-car.

The waters soon began to recede here as rapidly as they rose last night, and as hanks uncover the dead are seen. One probably twenty-five years old, with rather handsome features, had clasped in her arms a babe about six months old. The dead pody of a young man was found in the pranches of a huge tree, which had been carried down the stream. The body of another woman has just been discovered in the river here. Only her foon was visible above the water. A rope was fastened about it and tied to a tree, and assistance is now awaited to bring the body to the shore.

John L. Weber and his wife, an old couples Mike" Metzgar, and John Forney were rescu near here early this morning. They had been carried from their home, Cambria City, on the roof of the house. There were seven others on the roof when it was carried off by the aperw waters, but they were all drowned. Their names are not known by Weber, as they drifted on to the roof from floating fragments. Weber and his wife were thoroughly drenched and were almost helpless from exposure. They were unable to walk upon being taken off the roof at this place!

The bank on each side of the river at this place is crowded with anxious watchers, and with horrifying frequency their vigils are rewarded by the discovery of a dead body. Within half an hour three floating bodies were recovered, and hundreds of people from Johnstown and up-river towns hurried here in search of their friends and relatives who were swept away in the flood. The streets were crowded with pale and anxious people. Squire Bennett took charge of the bodies and is having them properly cared for. They are being prepared for burial, but will be held here for identification.

Four boys, who came from shove here, say that on the opposite side of the river a number of bodies can be seen lying in the mud. They found the body of a woman on this side. She was covered with drift, but they pulled the body out. She had only a few tatters of clothes and the body was badly bruised. No news can be received from Johnstown, and it may be many hours before we can get any.

R. B. Rogers, justice of the peace at Nineveh! has wired the coroner at Greensburg that 100 dead bodies have been found at that place, and he asks what to do with them. From this one can estimate that the loss of life will reach over 1,9002 perhaps more.

A report was received that twenty persons were to be seen on an island near Nineveh, and that w number of men and women were on a partly sub4 is merged tree. Another report was received that at least 100 persons were burned in the fiames at Johnstown last night.

At Bolivar a man, woman and child were seen floating down on a lot of drift. The drift began to part, and by desperate efforts the huse band and father succeeded in getting his wife and little one on a floating tree. Just then the tree washed under the bridge, and a rope was thrown out. It fell upon the man's shoulders. He saw Union Station looks as it did in war times, as at a glance that he could not save his dear ones, so train after train with provisions and clothing is he threw the means of safety to one side, and sent out. The same train carries sombre-looking gripped in his arms those who were with him. moment later and the tree struck a floating house. It turned over, and in a second the three persons sank in the flood.

Another instance of a mother's love is told at Bolivar. A woman and two children were floating down. The mother caught a rope and tried to hold it and her babe. It was impossible, and with a look of anguish she relinquished the hold and sank, her two little ones clasped in an embrace that soon proved one of death.

ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF DEAD STATEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD CO FICTALS-BODIES FLOATING PAST

PHTTSBURG. Pittsburg, June 1 .- It was stated at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at an early hour this morning that the deaths would run up into the thousands rather than hundreds, as was at first supposed. From private dispatches received it is said that the stream of human beings that was swept before the angry floods was something most and the living provided with sheets, rotal specific provided with sheets of their cases when and a big percent age of their castomers dead, while the workingman will look in vain for employment. The devastation of war times cannot equal the wreck and ruin in the deep valley of the Conemaugh. their terrorized and frantic parents. It was a at the station that it was impossible to estimate at the station that it was impossible to the number whose lives were lost in the field will simply be a matter of conjecture for days as to who was lost and who escaped.

The basin contained water measuring two n across by five miles in length, and was some feet onen in the decreas where . The month